

CHILI'S REVOLUTION DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

A Part of the Army Said to Have
Joined the Insurgents.

THE END NEAR IF THIS BE TRUE.

Mr. Parnell Has a Great Crowd to Hear
Him Speak at Waterford.

REPROACHED BY ARCHBISHOP CROKE.

Count Von Taaffe Dissolves the Lower
House of the Reichsrath.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BRUSSELS, Jan. 25, 1891.—The latest intelligence from Chili says that a portion of the troops, who have hitherto been faithful to President Balmaceda, have joined the revolt.

Chilian government newspapers received here continue to be filled with reports of defeats suffered by the insurgents.

ADMIRAL LATORRE, OF THE CHILIAN NAVY,
SEEMS TO EXPECT AN EARLY PEACE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Jan. 25, 1891.—Admiral Latorre, of the Chilian navy, who is noted as the capturer of the Peruvian ironclad Huascar in the war between Chili and Peru, is in this city, having been sent here by the government of Chili, to supervise the building of Chilian warships.

In an interview to-day Admiral Latorre denied that the Chilian navy had been unfairly treated, as compared with the army, in the distribution of Peruvian war honors. There was no animosity, he said, between the army and the navy. The two bodies hardly ever met, and there was small chance of a feeling of jealousy existing between the officers of the two branches of the service.

WHY THE NAVY REVOLVED.

The Admiral did not know why the navy should head the revolution in Chili, except that the equivocal notions of the officers might make them the readiest to respond to an appeal for a revolution. The naval officers, he said, must have acted on a generous impulse. Being far from the immediate centre of affairs they must have been carried away more by sentiment than by any real knowledge of the situation.

Admiral Latorre further said that if the army joined the movement the success of the revolution would be a matter of only a few days. He thought that a conflict between the army and navy was entirely improbable.

The navy, he said, could not easily blockade the whole coast owing to its great extent, while the Admiral of the British fleet would eventually object to any blockade by calling the attention of the commander of the blockading fleet to the fact that he must not interfere with the commerce of neutral powers.

CAUSES OF TROUBLE ON SHORE.

The conflict between President Balmaceda and the Chilian Congress, said Admiral Latorre, might have arisen from a suspicion that the President was trying to influence the public mind, and to intrigue in other ways in favor of the man whom he wishes to succeed him in the Presidency. President Balmaceda also accused of having broken his promise to effect certain municipal reforms, and an additional cause of irritation was his action in dissolving the special session of Congress. Public feeling in Chili appears to have been much excited by the conflict between the President and Congress.

Admiral Latorre believes that the revolution will be speedily settled. He is of the opinion that President Balmaceda, as soon as he sees that the current of feeling is really against him, will withdraw from the Presidency. The Admiral does not think that any naval officer will suffer for having taken part in the revolt, as all have acted in a body in response to the summons of Congress.

PARNELL TAKES THE CREDIT.

HE SAYS THAT THE HARTLEPOOL ELECTION WAS HIS OWN PERSONAL VICTORY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

WATERFORD, Jan. 25, 1891.—Mr. Parnell to-day addressed in this city the largest meeting that has assembled to hear him during his recent campaign. Upon his arrival he was received by a committee of citizens, headed by the Mayor, who extended to him a cordial welcome.

In his speech Mr. Parnell said that Hartlepool had declared entirely for him in the recent election, and that it depended upon Irishmen themselves what kind of home rule they obtained. He admitted that he was at fault in being too amiable with Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden, but he promised that he would not repeat that mistake. He had never known anything to be got out of negotiations with Mr. Gladstone, and he was glad they had been broken off.

After the meeting Mr. Parnell was presented with addresses at the Town Hall by the Town Corporation, the Board of Poor Law Guardians, trades societies and other bodies.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE HAPPENED IF—

When speaking at the Town Hall in acknowledgment of the address presented him there, Mr. Parnell declared that but for the seceders in the Irish Parliamentary party the government would have been defeated by a large majority on Friday in the House of Commons on Mr. Channing's motion for the relief of overworked railway employees.

Addressing a crowd this evening from a balcony of his hotel Mr. Parnell said he had forced Joseph McCarthy "to open his var chest" and devote \$25,000 to the relief of evicted tenants.

During the evening a torchlight procession paraded the city in honor of Mr. Parnell.

A body of McCarthyites held a counter demonstration at Mullinavat, where Messrs. Chane and Sheehy, Members of Parliament, delivered addresses. There was considerable cheering for Mr. Parnell.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE SCORES MR. PARNELL FOR HIS INIGRATITUDE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

DUBLIN, Jan. 25, 1891.—Archbishop Croke announces his subscription to a fund for the family of a Protestant rector with a scathing letter which he reproaches Mr. Parnell for doubting Catholics' treatment of Protestants

after himself receiving a testimonial of \$40,000 from them.

CONSERVATISM IN AUSTRIA.

THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN REICHSRATH DISSOLVED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

VIENNA, Jan. 25, 1891.—The Lower House of the Reichsrath has been dissolved by an unexpected decree which was published in the official journal to-day. Elections will be held immediately. Count von Taaffe, the Premier, desires a new conservative majority in the House, having abandoned dependence on Bohemian and Slav members, whom he considers untrustworthy.

LABOR TROUBLES ABROAD.

SCOTCH RAILWAY STRIKERS BECOME TURBULENT AND ATTACK THE POLICE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 25, 1891.—The railway strikers at Greenock became riotous last night, and between midnight and two o'clock this morning several conflicts occurred between the strikers and the police. Several officers were injured. There were slight disorders at Perth, where several arrests were made.

The North British Railway Company has lodged an arrestment of the funds of the Scotch Railway Servants' Society claiming £20,000 damages from the society for causing the present strike.

A large number of the strikers have resumed work on the North British line, and traffic is improving.

FOUR THOUSAND WORKMEN IN HAMBURG ASK AID FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

HAMBURG, Jan. 25, 1891.—Four thousand unemployed workmen of this city held a meeting to-day to consider measures looking to an amelioration of their condition. It was resolved to send a petition to the Senate asking that landlords be prohibited on next quarter day from evicting tenants unable to pay their rents; also asking that loans of fifty marks be advanced to destitute workmen from the State funds, and that poor children in the public schools be supplied with a hot meal daily.

A committee formed to help relieve the distress of the unemployed distributes 10,460 free meals daily.

SPANISH PORT LABORERS QUIT WORK.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

MALAGA, Jan. 25, 1891.—The port laborers of this city have all gone on strike.

FLOODS IN BELGIUM.

A THAW CAUSES THE RIVERS TO RISE SUDDENLY, WITH SERIOUS RESULTS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BRUSSELS, Jan. 25, 1891.—A thaw has set in here and floods have resulted. The River Senne, which flows through this city, is much swollen. It has overflowed its banks for miles, and the low-lying suburbs of Brussels are flooded to a depth of five feet. Food is being conveyed to inhabitants of the flooded quarters of the city by boats.

A portion of the village of Ankerghen was suddenly submerged to-day, and the people were forced to flee from their homes to escape drowning. Many cattle perished. Inundations are reported at Charleroi, Thuin, Marchiennes and Dismant, all attended with immense damage to property.

THE PRINCESS NOT INFORMED.

The report that the Princess Henriette, who is seriously ill, had been informed of the death of her brother, Prince Baudouin, proves entirely incorrect. The physicians attending the Princess refused to give her the shock which the news of her brother's death would cause her. Her mother will probably tell her the news on Tuesday.

A special declaration to the government at Washington, formulated by the Congo State authorities, was signed yesterday. It gives assurance that American imports will meet with "most favored nation" treatment on entering the Congo State.

HE MURDERED A WOMAN.

SENTENCED TO TWENTY YEARS OF PENAL SERVITUDE AT THE AGE OF NINETEEN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Jan. 25, 1891.—Peter Vladimiroff, age nineteen, a rich Russian, has been convicted of the murder of his paramour, Mme. Carmine Freyhold, at Ville d'Avray, in October last. Owing to extenuating circumstances attending the crime Vladimiroff has been sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, with the additional penalty that he will not be allowed to reside in France for ten years after the expiration of his sentence without special permission from the authorities. The murdered woman was a handsome widow, the mother of two children.

BREVITIES BY CABLE.

Volcanic disturbances in the sea between Genoa and Spezia culminated yesterday in a submarine volcanic eruption.

Fifty-two persons were killed by the explosion at the Hibernia colliery at Gelsenkirchen, Germany, on Saturday.

The discontent of Argentine shareholders over the pending arrangements of the English committee has caused the German Foreign Office to ask the Argentine agent in Berlin, Señor Plaza, to explain the position.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has started a steamship line from Nordenham, at the mouth of the Weser, where there is a large petroleum depot and where an English company has projected the construction of docks and the formation of a large seaport.

The writer Maximilian Harden, against whom a criminal suit is soon to be brought in Berlin, is charged with having libelled Emperor William. It was erroneously reported that his offence was the libelling of the *Saale Zeitung*.

MR. MIZNER'S STATEMENT.

HE WILL NOT MAKE IT PUBLIC UNTIL HE HAS SEEN THE AUTHORITIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 25, 1891.—Lansing B. Mizner, ex-Minister to Central America, who arrived in this city yesterday, stated that he had written out a full account of the facts surrounding the death of General Barandina, but as yet he has not seen the authorities.

He said he thought Mr. Blaine was not the author of the letter he received from the State Department censuring his conduct in the matter, but that it had been written by a subaltern and signed by the Secretary of State without careful perusal.

Mr. Mizner is not over sanguine that the treaty between the five republics will last long. Both Guatemala and Salvador are now buying arms and ammunition in Europe and are in other ways preparing for war that he thinks will not be long delayed.

STATE TEXT BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1891.—Assemblyman Keeler has introduced in the Legislature a bill which directs the regents of the university to have compiled and to publish for sale at cost to the schools of the State text books in reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, United States history, civil government, physiology and public geography.

Although Secretary Dewey, of the regents, said, speaking of the proposed law, that there were both good and objectionable features in it, they were

inclined to leave the matter to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as it concerned him much more closely.

FIGHT OVER A PULPIT.

WHAT A BIG ROW EVEN CHURCH PEOPLE CAN MAKE OVER A SMALL MATTER!

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 25, 1891.—A lively church war, which has been raging for eight months among the Amiah-Mennonite Brethren at the east end of this county over a trifling detail of church furniture, has reached a climax, and now the law is to be invoked by the combatants, notwithstanding the well known scruples of this peculiar sect against worldly litigation.

During the summer of 1889 a big meeting house was built by the Caernarvon Mennonite congregation near the line between East End and Caernarvon townships. When the structure was ready for furnishing the flock suddenly broke into two divisions, one faction insisting that there should be pulpits and the other that there should not. A pulpit was erected, however. One night soon thereafter the anti-pulpit faction forcibly entered the church, seized the pulpit, which they denounced as "an invention of the devil," and made away with it, substituting in its stead a small table.

The pro-pulpit faction were incensed and demanded that the guilty parties be rigorously punished. Bishop Jones Martin, who is opposed to the pulpit, demurred, observing that it would be better for the church if the guilty parties were never found out. Two of the oldest and most influential members, however, placed themselves at the head of the pro-pulpit faction and insisted on an investigation. The bishop interposed for the offenders. The ten rebelled, whereupon the bishop excommunicated them and expelled them from the church. Those men now propose to demand redress at the coming Conference of the denomination.

Their case is further strengthened by the confessions made a few days ago by two young church men—Burkholder and Martin—to the effect that they had removed the pulpit and most of the furniture of the church. The bishop has since then threatened to sue them for libel. The matter is now before the court, and the case is expected to be decided in a few days.

MAD DOGS SPREAD HYDROPHOBIA.

THREE VICTIMS UNDER TREATMENT AND OTHERS HAD NARROW ESCAPES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

READING, Pa., Jan. 25, 1891.—Dr. C. F. G. Bergen, of this city, has three patients under treatment who have been bitten by mad dogs. One is Ammon Stitzer, aged thirty years, and the other two are young sons of his. The dogs were seen in the city on the night of January 6, and the dogs were shot by the police. The dogs were seen in the city on the night of January 6, and the dogs were shot by the police.

On the night of January 6 Stitzer, who lives near Friedensburg, was awakened by a crowd of neighbors, armed with shotguns and clubs, who told him that a mad dog was on his premises. He went down to assist in the search, but the dog could not be found. He then endeavored to chain his own dog, when the animal jumped upon him and tore large strips of flesh from his arms. Stitzer was shot the infuriated beast.

Four other dogs believed to have been bitten by the mad dog were killed last night. Mr. Hahn's sons were bitten by dogs that caught the infection from Stitzer's. Two mad dogs bit several dogs near Orie-merville this week, and another bit at least a dozen dogs in Albany township, while still another bit a score of other dogs in the vicinity of Kilmersville. Willoughby Rhoads, of this city, was bitten by a mad dog with the butt end of his gun yesterday after a hard struggle. All these cases are traced to the ravages of rabid dogs in this region last summer.

SUICIDE IN NIAGARA RAPIDS.

AN INTOXICATED MAN JUMPS ON THE ICE, ROLLS OFF AND IS SWEEPED OVER THE FALLS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PROBETRY HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1891.—The Niagara rapids claimed another life to-night. Reservation Park Policeman Henry Hixford, after locking the bridge gates, saw an intoxicated man climb over them. He immediately ran toward him and caught him by the arm. Quick as a flash the man wrenched himself free, jumped over the railing and fell into the water. The policeman called for assistance, lowered a ladder, and Jack McCoy, after securing himself with a rope, lowered himself down and walked to the edge of the ice, where he would be suicide lay. Before he could reach him, however, the man rolled over to the edge and dropped into the rapids and was swept away by the raging torrent over the falls.

It was learned later that the man had registered at the Spencer House as "C. L. Stanley, of Cleveland," although he had told the policeman he stopped at the Hotel Vendome. He was well dressed and wore a silk hat.

NO MORE CHURCH GAMBLING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 25, 1891.—The Catholic Church, which up to the present time has permitted lotteries as a means of raising money for church purposes, is to shut down on all such practices, at least in the see of Minnesota and North and South Dakota.

Archbishop Ireland to-day issued the following order:—"Public lotteries, whether in the form of raffles, or otherwise, are prohibited in the diocese of St. Paul. No one who has received a medal of merit abroad will be eligible. Should the winner be financially able, he shall receive the prize in full. The honor of their own church and the money will go to the holder of the second place.

Every three months drawings, odds, decorations and prizes will be made. The assembly will be held to the jury, and if the work is not up to standard the jury may order an examination for a new candidate. The fund is to be controlled by a society consisting of or appointed by the donors, and the candidate is to be chosen by competitive examination by the national society, and the money to be given to the national society, and the money to be given to the national society.

The financial body of the fund is to consist of a society of or appointed by the donors and incorporated, the fund to be turned over to a trust company. It is hoped that in time the fund will be increased to \$10,000, thus enabling the sending of a student every year.

It is suggested by a national jury, which is to be composed of deputies from the artistic branches, to meet at least at the beginning, middle and end of the year. This assembly will have no control over the local institutions but is to have an object the holding of a national exhibition, and the award of prizes to the artists.

Another suggestion is for a European committee, appointed annually, to visit the various countries and to report to the National Assembly of the local institutions. Examinations might if need be held abroad by the European committee.

There is considerable interest, though the standard is not high, in an annual exhibition of the work of the club, of which the opening reception takes place this evening. The private view having been held on Saturday night. The display remains open free to the public for thirty weeks, and contains 192 works, including oils, water colors and etchings, as well as three pieces of sculpture.

The attention of the visitor to the gallery of the Brooklyn Art Association, where the club's show is made, is quickly attracted on entering by a trio of landscapes on the south wall, all evening effects. In the centre is that beautiful work by Claude Lorraine, "The Village Church," which is a masterpiece of the old master's art.

At a distance on either side, but hung as portraits, are the two other works, by Leonard Ochtman and both imbued with a certain sentiment as well as marked by well studied realism. "The Village Church" is a masterpiece of the old master's art.

Through the influence of the French Impressionists as markedly as do the just mentioned landscapes, that of Cassin in particular, the canvases which follow are marked by a certain personal stamp. In "Girl Sitting by the Window" and "In Expectation" and two other equally artistic but not as attractive works, Mr. Carr shows his power for artistic expression. There is a young woman, the one in the latter mentioned canvas having a dog by her side, are charming in their expression of the human mind and refinement and strength, and a most attractive portrait of the beauties of color.

There is a suave strength and refinement both in handling and in choice of subject about the works of Maria R. Dixon which make them most attractive. "The Village Church" is a masterpiece of the old master's art.

Childs has a couple of capital landscapes, one in "September Moonrise" and "Last of Summer, Isle of Shells." There is a poetic little red sunset by C. Harry Eaton, and Warren C. Briggs shows much promise and good performance in "Morning in the Meadow" and "Fading Day," while three in capital staff in the two landscapes, one in oil and the other in water color, by Edward L. Field.

Edworth Wardworth shows two large water colors, the upright one effective and the other, "Sentinel of the Meadows," rather too undecided in handling. Harry Hixford shows a fine portrait of a child called "Have Some," and a strongly and artistically painted study of a handsome young man, "The Village Church," which is a masterpiece of the old master's art.

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FOR THE BENEFIT OF AMERICAN ART.

A Notable Foreign Scholarship Scheme
Practically Established.

MR. CHANLER'S PROJECT.

The Brooklyn Art Club Display and Various Shows by Painters.

An excellent scheme for the benefit of American art has been elaborated and made actual by that energetic gentleman Mr. John Armstrong Chanler, a great-grandson of William B. Astor and a grandson of Mr. Sam Ward, who married Miss Andie Bixie, a lady who to her reputation as a writer has added in considerable degree that of an artist.

Mr. Chanler, who returned from Europe at the end of November, has raised in this city, by himself a substantial contributor, the sum of \$25,000 for the purpose of sending abroad for five years' study, to return and teach at the close, an American art student, who will be allowed \$300 yearly. The amount of the fund is to be paid at the end of the first week in August, and the examination will be held in the first week of next June. The fund, under trustees, will be incorporated under the laws of the State and the candidate is to leave for Paris the first week in September.

Mr. Chanler has not alone raised all the money before he has made his project public but has enlisted in its favor, with acceptance to serve on the jury, such men as Daniel Huntington, president of the National Academy; Henry G. Marquand, president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; William M. Chase, president of the Society of American Artists; J. G. Brown, president of the American Water Color Society, and E. D. French, president of the Art Students' League.

Mr. Chanler has made his scheme possible in New York has since made tentative efforts to the establishment of similar funds in Chicago, Boston and Richmond, and has laid his project informally, from a national standpoint, before Secretary of State Blaine, who has unofficially given it his sanction.

The idea is to send abroad a male or female student, who is to study in any centre of art selected by the jury, and study painting pure and simple, and to decorate it. It is thought that such a student should stay abroad for five years, and its candidature to be chosen by competitive examination by the national society, and the money to be given to the national society.

Mr. Chanler naturally thinks that people will wonder why he should start such a scheme, and as many people have asked him his object announces that he has become interested in the matter as he has for four years guaranteed \$1,000 a year to a young American artist abroad and is to continue that agreement for six more years. He says the purpose of the fund is to send abroad a student who will be allowed \$300 yearly.

The fund is to be controlled by a society consisting of or appointed by the donors, and the candidate is to be chosen by competitive examination by the national society, and the money to be given to the national society.

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